

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN.

January 17th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 53, p.m. 54; Humidity...87, 88.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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January 17th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 52, p.m. 54; Humidity...63, 66.

No. 8657

庚十三月拾年三統宣

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18 1912

四拜禮

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TELEGRAMS.

THE REVOLUTION.

PRINCES IN FAVOUR OF RETIREMENT.

(Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, Jan. 17, 9.25 a.m.

Tang Shao-yi has received a telegram stating that the Imperial Princes are unanimously in favour of the retirement of the Throne to Jehol and of delegating to Yuan Shih-kai its powers pending the decision of the National Convention.

GOVERNMENT IMPRESSED.

An appeal from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce asking Prince Ching and Yuan Shih-kai to take the initiative in devising some means of conciliation has profoundly impressed the Government.

PANIC IN PEKING.

Shanghai, Jan. 17.

A state of panic is prevailing among the officials and people in Peking. Already a large number of them have either left for Tientsin or Chinwantao.

THE ABDICATION.

President Sun Yat-sen is alleged to have exchanged telegrams with H.E. Yuan Shih-kai and the latter is alleged to have promised the President to force the young Emperor to abdicate.

BREACH OF ARMISTICE.

Sing-wan, a Manchurian commander of the Imperialists, is marching towards Sian. Dr. Wu Ting-fang has telegraphed to H.E. Yuan Shih-kai demanding an explanation of this breach of the armistice, and requiring him to stop Sing-wan from advancing. — "Shat Po."

TRANSPORTS AT CHEFOO.

Three transports and a similar number of cruisers of the Revolutionaries have arrived at Chefoo with 2000 troops.

CHEKIANG'S RULER.

Chang Chuen-kwai who was Lieutenant-Colonel in Command of the Canton recruits before the declaration of independence in Canton, has been elected Governor-General of Chekiang.

REVOLT IN HLI.

Hli has declared its independence. The Tartar General has been killed and the Adjutant Tartar General has surrendered to the revolutionaries. — "Sheng P."

TELEGRAMS.

THE H. A. L.

SATISFACTORY FIGURES.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Jan. 17, 2.35 p.m.

The Hamburg-Amerika Line has declared a dividend of nine per cent. as against eight per cent in 1910, and transfers a balance of twenty-nine million marks to reserves and to writing off.

It is proposed to increase the capital by twenty-five million marks.

Later.

The increase in the capital of the Hamburg-Amerika Line is due to the expansion of business and developments arising out of the construction of the Panama Canal. — Reuter.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

COTTON WAR OVER.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Jan. 17, 3 a.m.

Most of the newspapers regard the cotton agreement as a virtual settlement. The actual arrangement is that the operatives' terms involving an immediate resumption of work to Sir G. R. Askwith, if requested to do so, at the end of the two months' truce. They will submit suggestions for a definite settlement in the event of this procedure failing. Neither side will take action in regard to the non-unionist question without giving two months' notice. — Reuter.

SUGAR CONFERENCE.

EXPERTS' DECISION.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Jan. 17, 11.40 a.m.

London, Jan. 17, 11.40 a.m.

Router's correspondent at Berlin wires that the conference of sugar experts held at the Treasury unanimously decided against allowing Russia to increase the export quota. — Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

CANADA'S GOVERNOR.

VISIT TO NEW YORK.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, Jan. 18, 1.20 a.m.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to pay a four days visit to New York next week. — Reuter.

FRENCH SQUADRON.

TO GREET THE KING.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, Jan. 18, 1.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Toulon says that a Dreadnought will be added to the French squadron which is to visit Malta to greet the King and Queen on their homeward voyage.

The division will include also battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats. — Reuter.

MOROCCO.

RAISING A SIEGE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Jan. 17, 6.45 p.m.

French and Moroccan forces despatched to raise the siege of Sefu had some sharp fighting on Jan. 15 and Jan. 16 with the rebellious tribesmen, who were routed and fled in disorder abandoning their camp with many dead.

The French had six wounded. — Reuter.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Jan. 17, 1.30 p.m.

The newspapers are pointing out that the German elections, despite the successes of the Socialists, give the Government a three to one majority in favour of the scheme of increased armaments involving an expenditure of about three millions sterling annually for the navy. All parties except the Socialists favour a big army and navy, although not agreed upon Home

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

CURIOUS INCIDENT.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Jan. 17, 3 a.m.

The Italians stopped the liner Carthage, carrying mails between Marseilles and Tunis, off Sardinia, and seized an aeroplane as contraband of war. It appears that the aeroplane was intended for an aviation meeting at Tunis, and the aviators are protesting. — Reuter.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

Durban, Jan. 17, 6.45 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that France has notified Italy that she reserves liberty of action regarding the seizure of the steamer Carthage.

Law experts are now considering the matter. — Reuter.

[The Carthage is a steel twin-screw steamer of 5,001 tons built in 1910 by Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Ltd., of Newcastle for the Cie Generale Transatlantique.]

KAISER AND SWISS ARMY.

COMING VISIT.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Jan. 17, 3 a.m.

Considerable interest is manifested in Berlin in the announcement that the Kaiser will attend the Swiss army manoeuvres in September. — Reuter.

ARGENTINE RAILWAYS.

MEDIATION ACCEPTED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Jan. 17, 3 a.m.

The Argentine railway strikers have agreed to accept the Government's mediation.

COMMONWEALTH NAVY.

STEADY RECRUITING.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Jan. 17, 3 a.m.

Reuter message from Melbourne states that recruiting for the Commonwealth navy is progressing steadily and the authorities are highly satisfied with the results.

TELEGRAMS.

STORM AND STRESS.

GALLANT LIFEBOATMEN.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Jan. 17, 6.45 p.m.

A south-easterly gale has caused many fatalities and much damage to harbour works and shipping. A German steamer was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands. The flames' lifeboat made gallant and timely rescues.

A large steamer was seen to founder, bow first, off Peterhead. It is believed that all on board were lost. — Reuter.

TEST CRICKET.

ENGLAND WIN.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Jan. 17, 8.40 a.m.

In the third test match at Adelaide the Australian cricketers

scored 476 runs (Matthews 59).

The English team scored 112 runs for three wickets and won by seven wickets.

Durban, Jan. 17, 12 p.m.

Rhodes scored 57, unfinished, by solid cricket, though rather lucky. — Reuter.

U. S. ASIATIC FLEET.

The Present Distribution.

The vessels of the Asiatic fleet are now distributed as follows, according to a fleet circular issued recently by Admiral J. B. Murdock, U.S.N., commanding the Asiatic fleet and station:—First division, cruisers Saratoga, Cincinnati and Albany, at Shanghai and vicinity; second division, gunboats Helena, Eleono, Villalobos, Quiros and Samar, in the Yangtze valley; third division, gunboats Wilmington, Piscataqua and Callao and monitor Monterey, along the south coast of China; fourth division, monitor Monadnock and gunboat Panpanga, in the Philippines; and auxiliaries Rainbow, Alexander, Abarenda, Nanshan, Wompatuck, Pompey and Molienn at various ports in China and the Philippines. The torpedo fleet is distributed as follows: destroyers Bainbridge, Dale, Decatur and Barry in China; submarine Adder, Porpoise, Moccasin and Shark; and destroyer Chenery in the Philippines.

The Canton Provisional Council is busily engaged endeavouring to solve the currency question. They are now considering how to deal with sycee silver. It is their intention to fix the intrinsic value of sycee silver at \$1.50 in order not to affect the customs revenue, as sycee silver has always previously been accepted

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

BELFAST AND CHURCHILL.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Jan. 17, 6.15 a.m.

The "Daily News" says that the great difference in the forthcoming and preceding Home Rule Bills lies in the inclusion of the principle of Home Rule all round. Unionist papers declare that the decision to prevent Mr. Churchill from speaking at Belfast is due to the certainty of trouble and bloodshed if he does.

The Lord Mayor of Belfast in interviews published in the "Morning Post" and "Daily Telegraph" said that Belfast would presently be like an explosive magazine, which only

wanted a match to cause an upheaval. The country districts were

just as determined to prevent the meeting. The Liberals declare that the meeting will be held in spite

of everything. Mr. Mackinnon Wood, financial secretary to the Treasury, speaking at Acton, described the decision as the most

remarkable piece of Irish humour he had ever seen.

CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, Jan. 17.

The editors of the Canton papers are appealing to the public through their columns against the action of the Governor-General in muzzling the Press. They state that at the request of the Governor-General they made the necessary corrections in the articles relating to the new recruits, on Jan. 11. The following day, however, two editors were detained and compelled to divulge the name of the writer responsible. Again on Jan. 15 the editors were called before the Police Department to answer questions. As the Governor-General was himself once an editor they were unable to understand his attitude. The editors claim that the military government is being conducted, not by one man, but by 30,000,000 people.

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TELEGRAMS.

OSAKA FIRE.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, Jan. 18, 1.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Osaka says that the fire again broke out last night and was extinguished at midnight. The damage amounts to three million sterling. — Reuter.

WALLS OF SHANGHAI.

Demolition Contemplated.

The following is from the "China Press":—If a petition which has already been favourably acted upon by General Chen, of the Shanghai local republican administration, also receives the approval of the military governor of Kiangsu province, the ancient wall of the Shanghai native city will be razed, and in its place will be constructed a modern boulevard with electric trams and lined with spacious shops.

This ambitious plan is a result of several meetings held by merchants of the native city, and the petition, which was signed by hundreds of prominent Chinese business men, sets forth the general objects to be attained. It points out that the wall is in bad repair, that its practical usefulness is long since ended, that it serves no material or aesthetic purpose, and on the contrary is both unsightly and insanitary. It is referred to as a hindrance to commerce.

Boulevard in Place of Wall.

While the complete plan has not yet been adopted, it is probable that a company will be formed to take a contract to remove the wall and construct on its site a modern, paved street. This street would include the width of both the wall and the moat, which would give a breadth greater than that of any street in the settlements. The idea was in a measure taken from Tientsin, where after the "Boxer" troubles, the native city wall was razed and a fine quadrangular boulevard, encircling the city, was constructed. The advantages which have followed that action have impressed the Chinese of other cities, and it is proposed to do the same in Shanghai.

If the plan to build the boulevard is carried out, there is little doubt that a company will be formed to build an addition to or a connection with the Peking Railway, so that one can travel from any part of the foreign settlements to and from the native city. This would be a great convenience to the Chinese living in the native city and beyond the Street of High Class Shops. The plan also contemplates extensive real estate improvements along the boulevard, which will, it is believed, soon be lined with the better class of shops, and become the principal thoroughfare of the city. So far no proposition has developed, and it is expected that the Governor will promptly give his assent.

If the wall is removed, one of Shanghai's landmarks will disappear. The exact time the present wall was completed is not known, but it is several hundred years old. It replaced another wall which stood on the same site. The example of the Shanghai residents becomes popular; the revolution will alter many customs in China besides political institutions.

Intimations

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Hongkong, 13th December, 1911.

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[45]



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Hongkong, 18th January, 1912.

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THURSDAY, 18th JANUARY.
10.00 p.m. "FATSHAN" 6.00 p.m. "KINSHAN"
These steamers, carrying 1100 tons, are the largest and fastest on
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SUNDAY, 21st JANUARY.

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"SUI AN"
will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure
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N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday,
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at 5 p.m.

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Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

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Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF
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S.S. "SAINAM," 581 Tons, and "NANNING," 589 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday,
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OUR

CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

New Methods of Government.
Already the disestablishment
of a portion of the Church of
England is assumed as having
been determined by the Radical
press; following the lead of
Lloyd George the principle is
condemned without argument,
and the only thing to be discus-
ed is the division of the plunder
when one more henroost has been
robbed. The question of Home
Rule would appear to be treated
in much the same manner. The
English constituencies are boldly
asked to rely on the *ipse dixit* of
Mr. Redmond, that Home Rule in
Ireland will not prove detrimen-
tal to the interests of the
Empire, at large and no attempt
is to be made to forecast the pro-
bable natural results of a policy
which is so new and strange that
there is scarcely a precedent in his-
tory on which to found an opinion.
The nation is asked to take a leap
in the dark without troubling to
make investigation beforehand as
to the nature of the ground upon
which it is likely to alight. The
politics of the present day, in all
verities, have sunk from the main-
taining of great principles to the
adjusting of details to suit the
convenience of certain sections,
even of individuals, too often be-
hind the back of parliament it-
self, just as the main lines of con-
duct are settled behind the back
of the people themselves.

Daily Press.

Bridging the Gulf.

Following closely upon the
heels of the report that the Re-
volutionary Army in four main
divisions have commenced their
march to Peking by four
different routes, comes the
news that the armistice has
been extended for a further
period of fifteen days. That is a
distinctly hopeful sign, for only
the prospect of an early fulfilment
of their hopes could have induced
the Revolutionary Government
to agree to another extension.
The procrastinating nature of
Yuan Shih-kai's telegraphic
despatches, since Tang Shao-
yi retired from the position of
Imperial Envoy has evidently
tried their patience severely,
but since the negotiations
have at length resulted in the
monarch's abdication of the
Throne, there are very good
grounds for the prolongation of
the armistice. The very generous
terms the Revolutionary Govern-
ment has offered to the Imperial
Family in the event of a volun-
tary abdication, should go a long
way towards bridging the gulf
between the two parties in the
struggle. As yet, however, the
telegrams have remained silent
regarding the attitude of the Im-
perial troops towards this de-
velopment of the situation, and
until that is ascertained it would
be premature to say that civil war
is at an end.

South China Morning Post.

The Socialistic Peril.

The ill-considered haste of the
Socialistic organisations in cham-
pioning the cause of the two
guilty brothers (McNamara) and
raising a huge sum for their de-
fence; has put the Socialists in a
very awkward fix. Yet their dis-
comfiture was of their own
seeking. Very obviously they
were actuated not by any con-
suming enthusiasm for securing
justice for two innocent men; but
by a sense of innate hatred of the
employing classes, whom they re-
gard as their natural enemies and
relentless oppressors. It is the en-
couragement of this lamentable
spirit which we regard as one of
the real dangers of Socialism. It
provokes inhuman strife, perpe-
trates a hopeless inharmonious
and constitutes the despair of all
social reformers. Until it can be
dispelled by the light of reason
and the kindly suggestion of good-
will, not one of the many well-
planned devices for the better-
ment of mankind can have any
chance of success.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

(Continued from Page 4).

Choosing a Career.
Imagine to yourself a time when every city will have its psychological laboratory into which every graduate of its schools who desires to enter upon a profession will be introduced and there studied and measured and mentally weighed and told what job he is fitted for.

This will happen in the near future according to Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, professor of psychology at Harvard University, who in an address in Witherspoon Hall, in the University Extension Course, told of the time when every day psychology will be as much the mode of current reform as scientific management is to-day. In fact, psychology was defined by the Harvard professor as the mental equivalent of scientific management—the elimination of false processes of education and the substitution of those which will insure certain results because of given effects.

A Royal Author.
The controversy between King Alfonso and his aunt, the Infanta Eulalia, in reference to the book which the Princess is publishing under the pseudonym of Countess of Avila, has caused a profound sensation through Spain. At threats, in fact, to embarrass the negotiations between Spain and France concerning the Morocco questions. Official circles express open displeasure at the publicity given to the incident in France. They assert that the French press has misrepresented the facts and the text of dispatches which have been exchanged between the King and the Infanta while the discussion of the incident in which the Spanish Infanta is referred to is considered most regrettable. The polemics seem, it is said in the same quarters, purposely inspired to affect the approaching negotiations.

Invisible Aeroplanes.
Paris, Dec. 17.
The third Aviation Salon which was inaugurated yesterday by President Fallieres was visited by many thousands to-day, and this evening the Grand Palais was so crowded that it was almost impossible to move from one stand to another.
The exhibition is eloquent of the progress made during the past twelve months in rendering aeroplanes safer and speedier. Statistics compiled by the French military authorities show that the proportion of accidents to distance flown is one-tenth of what it was last year.

There are no freak machines on view. There is a marked preference for the fish or torpedo outline. The surface of the wings has decreased, and progress has been made in reducing everything that offers wind resistance. Wood is generally being discarded in favour of steel and aluminium.

Nearly one-half of the aeroplanes shown are green or slate coloured, with the object of making them invisible in the air. In several cases the airman are protected against rifle fire. The British Bristol Company is among the exhibitors.

Regulation of Air Traffic in France.

Paris, Nov. 26.
The decrees regulating air traffic in France is published in the official Gazette.

All airman must be provided with navigation certificates and with permits for their aircraft. Each machine must carry a visible registered number, and must come to land when invited to do so by signals which are to be arranged subsequently. Flights over cities or towns are prohibited. No explosives, cameras, or wireless telegraph apparatus may be carried without special permission. A logbook is to be kept, in which, however, in the case of aeroplanes, only the names of the passenger or passengers and the hours and places of arrival and departure are to be recorded.

In the near future all aircraft will be expected to carry three lights, a white one in front, a green one on the right and a red one on the left. A horn must be carried for use in foggy weather. There are various provisions designed to prevent collisions. Aircraft are expected never to pass within 100 metres (about 400 ft.) of each other in circumstances

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Seatholder's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of seat-holders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral was held at St. Paul's College last evening, the Bishop of Victoria, the Rev. Dr. Laidler, presiding. Others present were the Senior Chaplain (the Rev. F. T. Johnson), the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Col. O. W. R. St. John, Major J. A. Stewart, Capt. W. M. Stewart, Dr. Sanders, Mr. J. S. Kennedy, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. J. M. Beck, Mr. A. H. Harris, Dr. Francis Clark (hon. treasurer), Mr. A. Bryer (hon. secretary) and a number of ladies.

The proceedings opened with the consideration of the balance-sheet, which showed a debit balance of \$1,184.64 and a total responsibility of \$18,226.63. The sum of \$782.33 was transferred from the amount of fixed deposit, leaving a debit balance at the end of the year of \$291.11, thus proving a shortage of income.

Dr. Clark dealt with the various items. He said that pew rents in 1910 brought in \$3,585 and in 1911 \$3,817; contributions, 1910, \$3,069, 1911, \$3,391. The collections totalled \$7,043 in 1910 and \$7,930 in 1911, the result of the increase being that the special objects benefited. Turning to the expenditure, there had been a small decrease in salaries and wages from \$13,460 to \$12,810. Only \$28 had to be spent on repairs to the fabric in 1910, but last year they had to spend \$758, chiefly in repairs to the tower. The Reserve Fund now remained at \$1,500, and as a matter of fact the Church body had also taken the \$500 and the interest accruing and transferred it to the General Account to counterbalance the \$291.11 debit, in order to avoid the payment of interest on an overdraft, so that really since January 3 their Reserve Fund had been just \$1,000.

Mr. Pollock moved that the accounts as presented be adopted. Dr. Sanders seconded. Carried.
Mr. Harrison deprecated the practice of wealthy merchants and Government servants leaving the Colony year after year without leaving something behind them in support of the Cathedral.

The Bishop said this suggestion was acted upon 18 months ago, and resulted in donations amounting to \$600, of which \$500 came from Sir Thomas Jackson.

Col. St. John said that in Shanghai, it was quite a rule that when tarpans left, they should leave a substantial donation—say \$1,000.

Mr. Pollock suggested that people remaining in the Colony might also be appealed to. They should be made to realize that the Church had no endowment whatever.

The point was noted on the minutes of the meeting.

The Bishop, in the course of a few well-chosen words, paid a tribute to the Rev. A. B. Thornhill, who recently went home to take up a living in Lancashire. His Lordship also referred to the services of the Rev. F. T. Johnson who was leaving the Colony. Mr. Johnson had laboured amongst them as Chaplain for some 19 years, during which he showed himself self-sacrificing, conscientious and earnest.

On the motion of Mr. Pollock, seconded by Mr. Bowley, the retiring members of the Church Body were re-elected en bloc, as follows:—The Bishop, the Chaplain, Mr. W. Armstrong, the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Col. O. W. R. St. John, Mr. A. H. Harris, Dr. Francis Clark (hon. treasurer) and Mr. Bryer (hon. secretary).

The Bishop said it had been hoped to be able to make a definite announcement regarding a successor to Mr. Johnson, but they were unable to do so. In all probability an announcement would be made during next week.

The Rev. F. T. Johnson thanked the Bishop for the kind words he had spoken. It now fell to him for the tenth year in succession to propose a vote of thanks to the lay members of the Church Body—especially Dr. Clark and Mr. Bryer—to the new auditor, Mr. F. C. Kendall, to the ladies and gentlemen teaching in the Sunday Schools, to the organist and choir and to all who had in any way helped in the work of the Church.

Mr. Beck seconded the proposal, which was received with unanimous approval.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 25th January, 1912, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th January, to THURSDAY, 25th January, 1912 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

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The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th January, to THURSDAY, 25th January, 1912 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.
General Agents for the West Point Building Company Limited.
Hongkong, 9th Jan. 1912. (91)

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

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The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 20th January, to THURSDAY, 25th January, 1912 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAYS NORTHCOLE, Secretary.

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BIRTH

ARTHUR.—On the 10th January, at Auping, South Formosa, the wife of H. W. ARTHUR, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1912.

IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

There are horrors of war not immediately attendant on it, but which follow in its train. The trail of blood—of dead men and broken men—may be appalling, but it holds no more of grimness than the broader trail of famine and want and suffering which succeeds the earlier track. It captures the popular imagination more than the other because the thought of men lying dead on a battlefield is a thought which sharply strikes the mind and rallies home. It is easy to visualise the horrors of a battlefield. It is a more difficult matter to picture peasants, who have held not swords but ploughshares, homeless and starving, over a vast area. The one mind-picture is luridly coloured; the other is grey and gloomy, perhaps uncomfortable, but blurred at best. To the average man it lacks sharpness of outline and clearness of tint.

Yet, for once in a way where war is concerned, it should be possible to realise, with some degree of accuracy, the sufferings which the military operations in China have entailed upon the peaceful inhabitants in the regions where fighting has taken place. In more than one district the advance of an army has meant the ruin of thousands of homes, of many villages. Houses, where they are left standing at all, are roofless, and starving peasants who have taken no active part in the struggle have to face the rigours of winter, in many cases homeless, in more cases with homes that are nearly ruined. When it is remembered that this comes hard upon successive years of famine it will be seen how pitiable is the situation.

Always the peaceful man in the wake of war suffers most. At least the fighting man has something to gain or lose, though it be nothing more material than honour, but the man of peace, who is anxious only to pursue the arts of peace, loses, every time. It is his misfortune to get in the way of the devastating blast, and he is left scorched and crippled, if he is left alive at all. He may care little, or none at all, for the matter in dispute; a change of ruler may be to him as the change from Jeroboam to Rehoboam, or the other way about; yet he is an immediate and long-continuing sufferer. Flood, famine, war—these have been visitants of the Chinese peasant. They have left him homeless and without means to build or restore his home. Something is being done for him, but not all that seems necessary if thousands of lives are not to be sacrificed during the coming winter. There seems a real and urgent need at this time for an opening of purse-strings; for charity full and free and systematized.

DAY BY DAY.

A symbol is a transparent lamp about a spiritual flame.

To-day's Paper.

Court and other local news almost monopolises this page and page 5 and some is also to be found on page 3. On page 8 are late telegrams and news of general interest.

The French Mail of December 19 was delivered in London on January 17.

The authorities have officially declared Hongkong to be infected by small-pox.

At the Magistracy, this morning a man was charged with disorderly conduct in the police station, yesterday, and fined \$25 or a month.

Twenty-four strokes of the birch and three months' imprisonment with hard labour was the sentence passed upon a boy at the Magistracy, this morning, for stealing a gold ear-pick.

The body of a male child aged five years has been found in Queen's Road East, the dead body of a female child in Kennedy Town, and the body of a male aged fifty years also in Kennedy Town.

Wong Kai and Kok Kai were charged at the Magistracy, this morning, with stealing a quantity of fowls valued at \$70 from Kwong Tung Road. The first defendant pleaded not guilty, and the second defendant said he purchased them from the first. The case was remanded.

The Medical Congress.

We are asked to mention that two telephones have been installed in the City Hall for the use of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine and that they are numbered 34 and 35.

Asleep on the Deep.

P. C. Woolford charged four boatmen and two boatwomen before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Harbour Master, at the Marine Court this morning with (1) mooring their boats within 100 yards of low-water mark in a prohibited place at 11.30 p.m. on January 17 and (2) having no light on board. The prosecutor said that he saw the boats lying in shore to the East of the Market close in to the Praya. There was no light of any sort. All the defendants were asleep. Defendants' story was that they were waiting for passengers. They were each fined \$2, or, in default, seven days' hard labour.

President Sun.

The following is from the "N. C. Daily News" of Jan. 13:—Telegrams received in Shanghai yesterday from Nanking stated that Dr. Sun Yat-sen officially inspected the men-of-war lying in the river at Nanking yesterday from the ex-Viceroy's yacht which steamed between the lines of eight belaguered cruisers and gunboats, the banks being packed with thousands of spectators. The British, German and American men-of-war did not acknowledge the salutes of the President's yacht. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who was accompanied by his suite and members of his Cabinet, then returned to the yamen accompanied by a bodyguard of a troop of cavalry. Little enthusiasm was shown.

THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.

More Criticisms.

Sitting in the second court at the Courts of Justice this morning, Mr. Justice Gompertz drew attention to the inconvenience caused by the dock and the witness box being between the jury and the windows, with the result that the faces of prisoner and witness could hardly be seen.

He asked the jury if they found this was the case, to tell him, as it was the first case taken in that court, and he would see whether better arrangements could not be made.

The Attorney General:—I don't know whether Your Lordship notices the position of Counsel. It almost means that in order to address the jury he has to turn his back on the judge.

To-day's cases showed that the accusers in the second Court are much better than those in the first.

ALLEGED HARBOUR OUTRAGE.

Simply A Misunderstanding.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, nine men were charged with obtaining money by threats from the Revs. Father James Thomas Madagan and Father Murtagh P. Shiel, on the 15th inst., whilst bringing them ashore in a launch.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendants and the case for the prosecution was conducted by Detective Sergeant Wills.

According to the evidence the clergymen arrived by the s.s. Tacoma Maru which had arrived from Manila. In the dark they boarded a launch and about half way across the harbour some of the Chinese on board demanded \$2 gold as their fare. This request was granted, but did not satisfy them. There was a consultation among the whole of the Chinese and the outcome of it was a demand for more money. They became threatening and caused the priests much uneasiness. Eventually the launch reached the other side of the harbour in the neighbourhood of West Point. Next day the Harbour Master was complained to regarding the matter and the inquiry into the affair was left in the hands of Detective Sergeant Wills who brought in the steam launch Ping Po which was identified as the one concerned. At 11.30 last night the detective arrested two of the boarding house runners along with the others.

The Rev. James Thomas Madagan said the Chinese demanded two dollars for each man. He said that he had no change and would pay on shore. They said "No, you must pay here." He then told Father Shiel to pay them, and he gave them the paper money. One of the crew brought forward a lamp to look at the money. Two of the men began to use threats and demanded \$2.00 more. Father Shiel pointed out that the money he had given was in gold currency and was sufficient. The men commenced protesting and the squabble continued until they reached the shore. Not being taken to a proper landing place the clergymen knew not where they were, but after walking for some time eventually found themselves in the city. They then made for the Astor House.

Mr. Melbourne: What were the menaces?

Witness: It appeared to us by their attitude that if we did not pay them what they asked it would be dangerous.

In answer to the detective witness said that there was every cause for fear with all the men around them. There were no other white passengers on board. They were landed near a wall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner witness said that there were no other launches alongside the ship. They did not make any enquiries as to the cost of the launch. They were anxious to get ashore and thought the launch belonged to one of the hotels.

Did you think \$2 an excessive fare?

My idea was that we should not pay anything at all.

Oh, you didn't; you expected a free ride?—We thought that it was an hotel launch.

The Astor House launch?—No, we thought it was a restaurant launch; I heard the name Clinton mentioned.

Now that you know it was not the Astor House launch, do you think the fare excessive?—No, it was not so much the fare as the threatening attitude.

You were under a misapprehension; you thought there was nothing to pay, you refused, and they asked you for the money?—We gave them \$2 each anyhow.

You are reckoning it in gold, of course. But do you think it excessive?—Decidedly so, 200 per cent. too much.

Father Shiel in the course of his evidence, stated that shortly after the launch had commenced sailing one of the men began pressing his (witnesses') pocket with his foot. When they got a little further all the crew assembled in the front of the launch and began a heated conversation which aroused his suspicions. One of the men came forward and said "You pay me, you don't pay boat." Witness said "yes" and when the men insisted on

money he told him he had no change. He then demanded \$2 gold and witness took a \$2 gold note from his purse and gave it to him. On examining the note, one said "Five dollars we want." Shortly afterwards another man said "\$2.00 would do for one man, but \$2.00 more were required for the other. Witness emphasised that it was an American note. One man seemed to be urging on the others to get more, but it was eventually agreed on not to ask for any more.

In answer to Mr. Gardiner witness said that he did not speak Chinese. If he had had any chance of resisting he would not have paid the money.

Then if you don't understand Chinese they might have been saying nice things about you instead of using threats.—I could tell by their attitude.

Did you think the charge excessive?—It was not really a charge; it was more of a demand. I knew the persons who asked for the money didn't ask it as a fare.

What did they ask it for?—I considered it was not for the launch.

You expected to get a free ride, didn't you?—

I did not know what system the launches go on.

But you thought it was a hotel launch?—Yes.

And that you would have a free ride?—Yes.

Mr. Gardiner in his address said that there was no case made out. It was clear to the bench's mind what had taken place; there had been a misunderstanding.

The Magistrate said that it appeared that the reverend gentlemen had been labouring under some misapprehension. The men might have asked for two dollars and meant one dollar each in currency and were given two dollars in gold. He did not see where there had been any menace.

Mr. Gardiner: Do you want any defence?

The Magistrate: I do not think it necessary to call any defence. Defendants discharged.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Foreign Woman Charged.

At the Magistracy, this afternoon, Miss Virgil Ward, of Hollywood Road, was charged with stealing \$150, from the person of Charles James Kirkpatrick, on the 7th inst.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Grist for the defence.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that the woman was charged with stealing from the person and he thought his Worship would agree with him that it was a most serious charge, and it proved an indictable offence it would have to be dealt with at the Sessions. It was a charge brought by a British subject of high standing, and a gentleman who had held high positions in the naval service. He had come before the court not only to protect himself, but to protect all the British in the Colony. When his worship had heard the evidence he would, he felt, come to the conclusion that a state of things existed in the Colony which should not exist and were only thought to exist in cities of the magnitude of London and New York and their like. Such a state of affairs should not exist in this Colony. The defendant was a woman of a certain class and resided at Hollywood Road. Complainant was a man of the world and visited the house in question on this occasion. He sought the woman there, did not find her at first, but did so later and eventually they had a motor trip to the Belle Vue Hotel. They had drink there, but were not intoxicated. Defendant called some young men over to their table and complainant paid for drink for them. He (complainant) reached over the table in the direction of the woman and then she put her hand in his pocket and took out a bundle of notes. He had in his pocket about \$150. He asked for them back, she refused and he was about to go for the police when a man connected with the hotel offered him \$80 to let the affair drop. He declined, motored for the police, brought Sergeant Pitt and the officer went into the hotel. He came out afterwards with \$115 dollars.

Witness said that he had no change. He then demanded \$2 gold and witness took a \$2 gold note from his purse and gave it to him. On examining the note, one said "Five dollars we want." Shortly afterwards another man said "\$2.00 would do for one man, but \$2.00 more were required for the other. Witness emphasised that it was an American note. One man seemed to be urging on the others to get more, but it was eventually agreed on not to ask for any more.

In answer to Mr. Gardiner witness said that he did not speak Chinese. If he had had any chance of resisting he would not have paid the money.

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What did they ask it for?—I considered it was not for the launch.

You expected to get a free ride, didn't you?—

I did not know what system the launches go on.

But you thought it was a hotel launch?—Yes.

And that you would have a free ride?—Yes.

Mr. Gardiner in his address said that there was no case made out. It was clear to the bench's mind what had taken place; there had been a misunderstanding.

The Magistrate said that it appeared that the reverend gentlemen had been labouring under some misapprehension. The men might have asked for two dollars and meant one dollar each in currency and were given two dollars in gold. He did not see where there had been any menace.

Mr. Gardiner: Do you want any defence?

The Magistrate: I do not think it necessary to call any defence. Defendants discharged.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Alleged Harbour Outrage.

The outcome of the alleged Harbour outrage has been what might have been expected. Internal evidence suggested from the first that the "outrage" would resolve itself upon investigation into a misunderstanding. Now comes to the point cannot be expected to know the local customs and it must be admitted that the launch and sampan men of Hongkong have a rather truculent manner of presenting requests for payment. However, we think that most people who know local conditions will think that the Magistrate took the commonsense view when he held that the whole affair was so trifling that a dismissal would meet the case.

Teaching the Young Idea.

A schoolmaster of our acquaintance told us rather a quaint story the other day. In a certain school in Hongkong where there are both English and Chinese teachers, and which, in consequence, is examined both by English and Chinese inspectors, an examination in Chinese was proceeding the other day. The examination papers were handed round the class which started diligently to work. Of course the Chinese teacher was interested in the questions—immensely interested. Also he wanted, as was natural, to see his class do well. That was why, when the inspector turned his back on the busy class, the teacher wrote an answer on the blackboard. It disappeared quickly, but the class had it correctly. This happened more than once, and no doubt that class and that teacher will receive commendatory notice in the inspector's report. But Chinese teachers who play this trick should first make quite certain that an English teacher who happens to be about is not a rather clever Chinese scholar.

M.C.C. and the Ashes.

Are the Australian batsmen less gritty than formerly? The English team has managed to get rid of them very cheaply in the first innings of the last two test matches, and if they put up a big fight in the second innings of the match just completed, it will be observed that the last five wickets did very moderately. The Australians used to bat very sturdily down to the finish or very near to the last man. It would almost appear as though now, if the earlier men go cheaply, the rest have little fight in them. That, if it is the case, is a departure from tradition. They used to fight grimly for runs when the earlier men failed to do well. The next test is pregnant with interest.

Ireland and the Union.

There is a pretty little storm brewing in Belfast. Mr. Winston Churchill will display more pluck than judgment if he persists in joining Mr. John Redmond on a Belfast platform. To Mr. Redmond the Unionists of Belfast have probably only a deep political antagonism; the detestation of Mr. Churchill is personal, as it has not been forgotten that only yesterday, so to speak, he was a Unionist. To be blunt he is regarded as a renegade and his public appearance in Belfast associated with Mr. Redmond would be looked upon as an unforgivable affront. A Christianus card that has been received by a prominent local resident from Belfast shows that the Unionist organization there is alive to the importance of employing every means for their propaganda. The front of the folding card has the flag of the Union surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a border in which is printed "Unionist Clubs of Ireland: God our Trust." Above the Crown is a scroll with the words "One Crown, one Parliament, one Flag" and below, in bold type, "We will not have Home Rule." The card is issued by the Unionist Clubs of Ireland, whose headquarters are at Mayfair, Arthur Square, Belfast. Within the card appears the following:—To wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and to ask you to help us "to remain partners in the greatest business concern in the world; instead of shareholders (against our will) in a little bankrupt shop on the road."

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

(From Various Sources.)

Famous Pictures Bought.

Purchase of three Rembrandts by Mr. P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, who purchased "The Mill" last spring for a sum said to be in the neighbourhood of \$500,000, is announced in the current number of the "American Art News" in its London correspondence. It is reported that Mr. Widener got the three examples of the Dutch painter through Sulley & Co. for \$1,000,000. The paintings are on canvas and include "Apostle Peter at a Writing Desk," "Portrait of a Man," and a scriptural subject. According to advices, they were in the collection of the Earl of Wimborne and hung in Canford Manor, England.

(Continued on Page 3.)

TELEGRAMS.

THE REVOLUTION.

INDIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
Bombay, Jan. 18, 8 a.m.

The 25th and 28th Punjab Infantry leave for Hongkong before the end of the month owing to the general situation in China.

—Routier.

KING AT MALTA.

ITALY'S CONTINGENT.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
Bombay, Jan. 18, 8 a.m.

Routier's correspondent at Rome states that it is announced that the Italian squadron will meet King George at Malta. —Routier.

HOLLANDS' QUEEN.

GROUNDLESS HOPE.

Bombay, Jan. 18, 8 a.m.
Routier's correspondent at the Hugos states that well founded reports dissipate the hopes that had been aroused by Queen Wilhelmina's repeated absences from Court. —Routier.

CRIMINAL ASSIZES.

Heavy Sentences.

At the Criminal Assizes this morning before the Chief Justice Sir Francis Pigott, and a jury composed of the following:—Messrs. A. W. Snowman, H. S. Kenneth, H. Fink, J. M. Victoria, G. Murdoch, C. E. Warren, and G. M. Smith, Leung Ho, a Chinese woman pleaded not guilty to a charge of kidnapping. After evidence was called she was found guilty and sentenced to 5 years' hard labour.

Ng Hung, charged before the same tribunal was found guilty of robbery and stealing from the person. He was sentenced to five years' hard labour and 25 strokes of the birch.

LAUNCH AT KOWLOON.

New Setamer for Philippines.

A successful launch took place at the Kowloon Docks yesterday afternoon, when the steamer Maria Luisa, which has been built for the lumber trade in the Philippines, glided over the slipways and had her first taste of the water in the presence of a large gathering. Mrs. Ossorio, wife of the owner, performed the ceremony. Those present on the platform included Mr. Barlow, one of the directors of the Bureau of Navigation at Manila, Captain Hemming, of the cable steamer Lualaba, Mr. Cross, chief officer of the same steamer, Mr. Parker, Captain Burns, Mr. Lambert (Lloyd's Surveyor), Mr. Bessa and Miss Bessa, Mr. R. M. Dyer (Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.), and Mr. W. Jolly, the Secretary of the Company.

At the conclusion of the launching ceremony, the assembled company adjourned to the Chief Manager's room, where light refreshments were partaken of. Mr. R. M. Dyer proposed "Success to the Ship," which was responded to by Mr. Ossorio. Other toasts were also honoured. The Maria Luisa is 180 feet between perpendiculars and is fitted with up-to-date appointments.

A sham fight in which our naval and military forces are engaged has been taking place today in the New Territory.

How tourists are deceived:—A large order for "Siamese" brass trays has been recently placed in Hongkong, and in the western portion of the city many Chinese firms are busily engaged in bending out handsome trays which are to be sold in Siam as native work, with the customary Siamese engraved ornamentation.

MISAPPLIED ABILITY.

"A Gang of Criminals."

Mr. Potter's Mysterious References.

This morning in the second court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Abdul Rajack Samy, aged 17, a clerk lately in the employ of the International Banking Corporation, was charged with forgery and falsification of accounts. Hon. Mr. Rees-Davies, Attorney General, appeared for the Crown instructed by Mr. J. M. Hodgson, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, represented the prisoner. Mr. C. D. Wilkinson of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist vinted the case on behalf of the International Banking Corporation.

As the charge was being read Mr. Potter said:—

In this case the prisoner is to plead guilty to all the counts.

The Attorney-General:—I don't object.

His Lordship:—I understand he pleads guilty to every count.

In all there were 15 counts to the charge.

A Complex Case.

The Attorney-General at the outset informed his Lordship that the case was somewhat complex and to give an account of the facts associated with the charge in a few words would be impossible. The prisoner was a youth of 17 years of age, who had been employed in the International Bank as an apprentice on two ledgers at a wage of \$20 per month. The charges against the prisoner were three; forgery of which there were eleven counter-obtaining money on forged instruments, two counts; and thirdly of falsification of accounts which was also divided into two counts. The first eight counts referred to eight cheques forged in the name of Li Po-chun amounting to \$6,000. On Aug. 31, some one applied, on the printed form to the bank for a cheque book in the name of Li Po-chun. The book was handed out to the applicant and the charge \$1.25 was debited to Li Po-chun's account. The first six cheques were duly presented for payment and the money paid out. It was impossible to say that the actual cash in respect of these cheques, was paid out, though it was fairly evident that the prisoner received some portion of the money.

Forged Initials.

Prisoner made up the pass book of Li Po-chun on Sept. 11 and omitted to put in the pass book any debits of the sum paid out on forged cheques, although all the sums on the forged cheques had duly passed through Li Po-chun's account and had been duly debited in the ledger. All the pass books, before being sent out, had to be initiated by a European officer, and these initials were forged in the pass book. Consequently Li Po-chun's pass book was returned to him, correct according to his paying-in book and cheque book, but incorrect according to the Bank's ledger. This left the prisoner free to deal with the ledger and he made a false entry in it by crediting Li Po-chun's account with \$5,000 which had been drawn out by means of the forged cheque. This put the account straight but it then became necessary to debit some other account with the same amount to make the ledger balance. Consequently it was debited in Ho Ching-hing's account and ticked with blue pencil to deceive the European officials into thinking that the item had been passed. After detailing other portions of prisoner's method, Counsel said that when Ho Ching-hing presented a cheque for \$24,000, it would have been dishonoured had it been discovered that the account was \$5,000 less than the depositor thought it was, but to meet this difficulty prisoner credited the account with the necessary \$5,000.

Balancing the Accounts.
Another instance in which the prisoner falsified the accounts was in the case of Man Chun-yuen, where he altered a genuine debit entry of \$20,000 into \$22,000 by adding an upward stroke to one of the ciphers. He did this to balance the credit he had made in Li Po-chun's account on which he had forged

cheques, then amounting to \$6,000. This balanced the accounts once more and he had only to keep Man Chun-yuen away. On Oct. 17, Man Chun-yuen presented a cheque for payment which made things awkward for the prisoner, who by another false entry replaced the \$6,000 and again left the bank's books out by that sum.

Counsel then proceeded to show how the prisoner was found out. There were four cheques drawn for a total sum of \$17,000. They were all forged in the same way as the others and false entries to correspond were made by prisoner in the ledgers. It was only detected when a man Lo Chun-wan, against whom the cheques were debited, presented a cheque for payment which did not come into the hands of the prisoner. This cheque was dishonoured, and the drawer approached the bank to know the reason why. The false entries were shown to him. He of course denied having drawn the cheques or having received the money in respect of them, and then the "extraordinary" defalcations came to light.

Prisoner was only an apprentice earning \$20 per month, but it was in evidence that between July 31 and the time of his arrest, some \$15,000 had been placed to his credit in various banks in the Colony.

The Defence.
Mr. Potter speaking for the defence said that when he had finished, he hoped he would have satisfied his Lordship that the prisoner was nothing more than the tool of a gang of criminals, who had, unfortunately, so far, escaped justice. The prisoner's extreme youth, if nothing else, would take the case quite out of the ordinary, and he would respectfully submit that it was impossible to imagine that a boy—for he was nothing more—could have been the prime mover in this apparently systematic fraud on the International Bank.

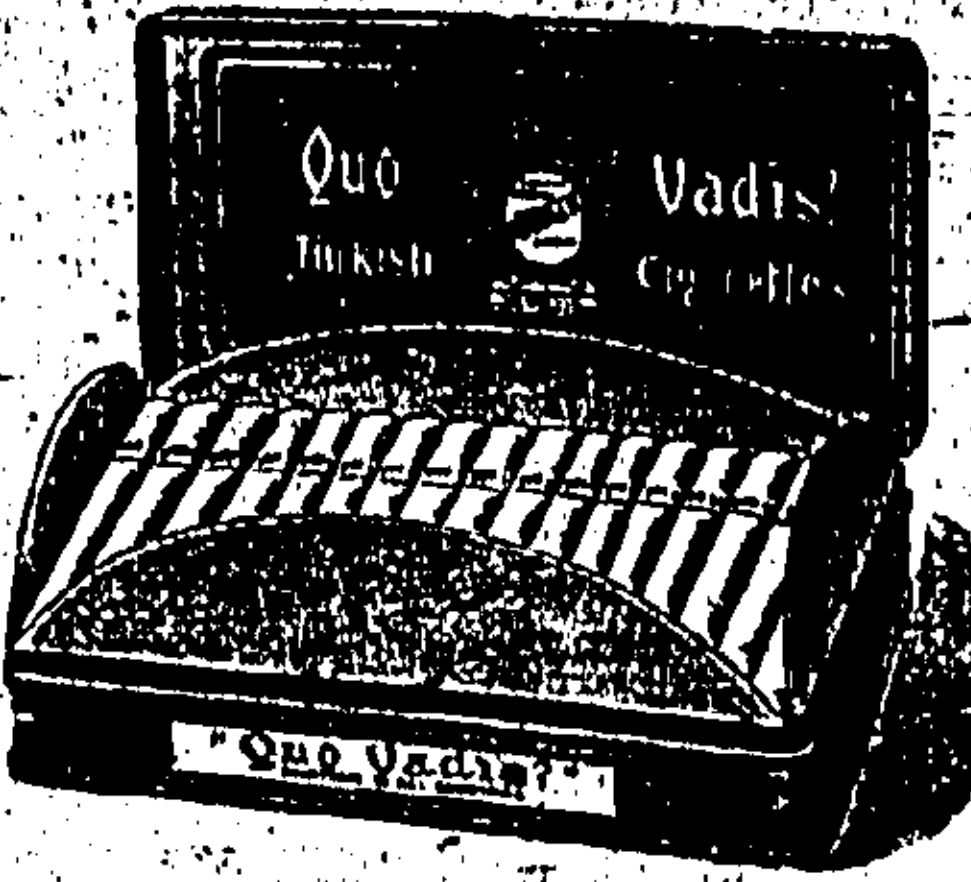
In November last at the Sessions his Lordship had before him a case in which a man was charged with attempting to obtain \$50,000 on a forged cheque from the same bank.

His Lordship:—The jury found him not guilty.

Continuing, Mr. Potter said that that cheque was dated 1909. Undoubtedly it was forged in 1909, and without doubt that cheque was the outcome of that systematic swindle which had begun as far back as 1909. The swindle had begun long before the prisoner came to the bank at all.

The November Case.
Turning back to the case of November, Counsel said that a name was mentioned in that case. A cheque book, from which the forged cheque came, was debited to a certain name in the bank's books and the man, whose account it was, denied ever having had the book in his possession. The first name that the prisoner mentioned in his statement was that of the man mentioned in the November case.

If the prisoner's statement were true the attempt to swindle the International Bank had begun long before the prisoner entered



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Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

their employ.

His Lordship:—He appears to have got \$15,000 out of \$23,000 for himself.

That has been recovered. I will deal with that later. It is quite possible that it was only put in in his name in order that others might have a share later on.

Who Presented the Cheques?

It was obvious, counsel continued, that there must have been other persons implicated in the swindle because the prisoner, as his Lordship would notice, was not charged with uttering the forged cheques. Somebody must have presented them and that person apparently was not the prisoner. It was inconceivable that a boy of 17 should so dominate a man that he would induce him to present the cheques, because it must be assumed that it was a grown-up man who did so and not a child.

The prisoner apparently performed his duties properly until August 1 and he would suggest that it was not until that date that he was tampered with by the gang. After prisoner was arrested he made a clean breast of the whole transactions.

Plea For Leniency.

They were not dealing with a hardened criminal but rather with a boy who if he got a chance to do so, would probably lead an honest life after the lesson he had learned. He would impress upon his Lordship that he ought not to treat him as he would a man of maturer years, and that he should take into consideration the possibility of his becoming an honest man if he got the chance.

If the prisoner were sentenced to any lengthy term, his Lordship knew, as they all knew, that the surroundings were such that the boy would leave the prison a hardened criminal.

His Lordship:—I don't know. The long sentence people seem to do better than short sentence people when they come out.

His Lordship said that he felt some difficulty in the case because the prisoner was very young. He was hardly prepared to say what was an adequate sentence and he would defer giving it until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

ITALY'S WAR.

Italian Journalist's Views.

Yesterday (afternoon) we had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Mr. Bessa, a journalist attached to "La Tribuna," one of

the most influential journals published in Rome. Mr. Bessa has travelled considerably during his professional career and had already been to the Far East about a year ago. He left Italy in October last, his ultimate goal being Peking, but, being persuaded by a compatriot to visit Siam, he stayed at Bangkok during the coronation festivities in November. With these he was much charmed and spoke of the favourable impressions that the rejoicings created.

The real object of Mr. Bessa's visit to the Far East is to study Oriental politics on the spot, for literary and political articles, are his speciality. While mentioning politics he spoke with great enthusiasm and remarked that the study of this science was most thrilling.

Asked as to the real reason for Italy's war with Turkey, Mr. Bessa smiled, but said: "It was generally recognised in Europe that when France assumed control in Morocco Italy would in Tripoli."

And was that recognised in the Chancelleries of Europe?

Oh, yes. That is the reason why the other Powers have not interfered, and you know they have not.

And is the war likely to be prolonged?

Well, it all depends on the Arabs. When they find that we are tolerant of their religion they will possibly come over to us.

Mr. Bessa again reverted to his projected visit to Peking and it was pointed out that if the war were resumed after the armistice there might be some difficulty in his attaining his object.

"Well," he said, "I suppose the revolutionary general will want to get there and all I shall have to do is to—

Hang on to him.

Yes.

Mr. Bessa intends to stay in Hongkong a few days before proceeding north.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that that portion of WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD extending from the South boundary of "Le Calvaire" (Inland Lot No. 1898) to the South boundary of Inland Lot No. 1577, temporarily closed, is now reopened to Public Traffic.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works,
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 14th Jan. 1912.

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SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA	FOOKSANG	Tuesday, 23rd Jan., Noon.
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Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, Tea and Cargo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed by Bombay by the s.s. "Ophir," due in London on the 2nd March, 1912.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
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VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, OHI, & YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, Capt. T. Iizawa, T. 7,000 SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 30th Jan., at Noon. TUESDAY, 18th Feb., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE	SANUKI MARU, Capt. —, T. 7,000	SATURDAY, 27th Jan., from KOBE
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Whistler, T. 6,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekino, T. 6,000	FRIDAY, 19th Jan., at Noon. FRIDAY, 18th Feb., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nielsen, T. 7,000	MONDAY, 22nd Jan.
KOBE	JINSEN MARU, Capt. M. Mochida, T. 4,000	FRIDAY, 19th Jan.

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AMOI & SHANGHAI	"KALGAN"	20th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHU"	20th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	23rd Jan., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG (HOIHOW)	"SUNGKIANG"	24th Jan., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	25th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	27th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIKONG"	30th Jan., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Two crew steamers "Tan" and "Taming" upon accommodation and ships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck; aft Saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE. TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chosen, Linan, Ohinwa) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.
These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Wooning.

Reduced Fares.—Single \$45. Return \$75.
For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1912.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE. Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:
OUTWARD.
HOMEWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. "Ambra"	19th Jan.	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. "Segovia"	23rd Jan.
"Golda"	24th Jan.	For Havre, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. "Silas"	2nd Feb.
"Suevia"	15th Feb.	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. "Sambia"	3rd Feb.
"Polgar"	16th Feb.	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. "Saxonia"	16th Feb.
"Sachsen"	6th Mar.		
"C. Ferd. Laebs"	30th Mar.		

For Further Particulars, apply to Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1912.

HONGKONG PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
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RUBI	4000	S. A. Crosby	Manila, Marseilles, 2nd half Jan.	SATURDAY, 20th Jan., 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. O. Smith	Manila, Marseilles, 2nd half Jan.	TUESDAY, 30th Jan., 4 P.M.

Philippines Carnival, Feb. 3 to 12, 1912.
For sailing on January 3, 1912, proceed into Hongkong-Manila and return \$50.00.
No Polltax.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong 11th January, 1912.

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG-HOIHOW-HAIPHONG-PAKHOL.

Highest Class, Fastest, and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.
Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving
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For Freight and Passage, apply to A. R. MARTY, 24, Des Vours Road.
Telephone 118.
Hongkong, 12th Jan., 1912.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From	To
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Tilmanok	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
Tilmanok	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	SHANGHAI	2nd half Jan.
Tilmanok	SHANGHAI	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
Tilmanok	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
Tilmanok	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
Tilmanok	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
Tilmanok	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
Tilmanok	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
Tilmanok	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
Tilmanok	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building.
Telephone No. 375.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
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S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	Jan. 19th, Noon.
S.S. "Chiyu Maru"	21,000	W. W. Green	Feb. 16th, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	21,000	A. G. Stevens	Mar. 8th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	Mar. 15th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Sorews. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office. The triple screw steamer "SHINYO MARU" will be despatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1912, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.
The steamer "Nippon Maru" 11,000 tons Capt. A. G. Stevens, will be despatched for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Friday 8th March, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
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Kyo Maru	17,500	Tuesday, Feb. 18, Noon.
Bayo Maru	10,500	Tuesday, April 9, Noon.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon.

The steamers "KYO MARU" will be despatched from HONGKONG to MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO, CHILE, PERU, and other ports in the Pacific on TUESDAY, 18th Feb.

For further particulars as to Freight and Passage, apply to K. MATSUDA, Agent, (KING'S BUILDING—Opposite Blake Pier).

LOG BOOK

Australian Shipping Laws.

The Commonwealth of Australia, says a Bombay contemporary, has for a long time been endeavouring to push through a Shipping Bill which was so framed as to bear somewhat severely on tonnage of British and other nationalities, and the delay in passing it into law has largely been due to protracted negotiations between the Australian Government and the Board of Trade. The bill seeks to regulate all shipping in Australian waters irrespective of nationality, but now, after its third introduction, many of the objections which have been made against it have been more or less entirely removed, and, according to a well-informed correspondent in London, it is likely soon to become law. As will be seen, however, the Australian Government is adopting a firm attitude on the subject of outstanding points, and the bill in its final form is unlikely to be at all to the taste of British shipowners. At the instance of shipowners' organisations in the United Kingdom, no fewer than forty-two suggestions were made by the Board of Trade, and of these twenty-two have been adopted, twelve have formed the bases of compromise, four have not been pressed, while four are still the subject of negotiation.

One of the clauses of the bill, which is at present under consideration by the Federal Parliament, prohibits the recognition of an officer's certificate which has been cancelled in Australia but returned by the Board of Trade. Objection is taken to it on the ground that it is a limitation of a power expressly given by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, one of the four sections of which provides a speedy remedy in cases where a certificate has been dealt with by a local marine board or court of inquiry, and it appears from subsequent evidence that the decision was clearly wrong. The Commonwealth Government is, however, determined to enforce the prohibition, as it contends that the object of the clause is to prevent the occurrence of what might constitute a grave scandal of failure of justice. Another difficulty concerns the application of the safety provisions of the bill to all ships, British and foreign, on this point the Federal Ministry is also unyielding, while an amendment to the effect that, in so far as any regulations differ from, or are in excess of, requirements made under the Imperial Acts they should apply only to ships registered in Australia and to vessels engaged in the coasting trade, has also been rejected. Notwithstanding these differences, however, it is not expected that any further obstacles will be placed in the way of the measure, news which British shipping firms who run to Australia will receive with anything but pleasure.

The "Manila Times" of Jan. 9 reports that while a chauffeur named Florentio Loreto was driving a big touring car, he lost control of the machine and the car jumped the road into a big canal by the roadside, killing him instantly.

Rather than see her chickens, which had moulted late in the season, suffer from cold Mrs. E. Stoker of Colorado City has made neatly fitting coats, which button under the wings, and also has supplied the chickens with soft flannel caps, fastened with daintily coloured ribbons that tie under the beaks of the fowls. The chickens strut about appearing really comfortable, and from all indications are proud of their clothes.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(From Manila Papers.)

Washington, Jan. 11. The American banking system as it is in operation to-day is a disgrace to civilization. The methods used under this system cause panics and have brought about the financial ruin of thousands and deaths and suicides by the score.

With these words Andrew Carnegie, the great multi-millionaire iron master and public benefactor, started the Stanley congressional special steel investigating committee yesterday afternoon, and the press of the country is carrying the story as the leader of the day. Mr. Carnegie was testifying at the time about the operations of the steel trust both before and after he sold out to it. Questions by Representative Stanley and other committee members brought up the matter of banking methods, credit loans, etc., and then Mr. Carnegie gave his views in an emphatic way. Continuing, Mr. Carnegie said that in his opinion, here out by over half a century of business experience, the banking system in the United States is too loose, and does not provide sufficient guarantee of stability. When asked if he favored the Aldrich monetary plan, the distinguished witness replied that the main provisions of the financial system advocated by the former senator from Rhode Island have his support, but that in other ways it falls short of his ideas.

In the opinion of William Jennings Bryan the opposing candidates this year for the presidency of the United States will be President Taft and Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey. The former leader concedes the nomination of President Taft by the Republicans. But in saying that Woodrow Wilson will be the nominee of the opposition at Baltimore, Mr. Bryan does not express a preference for the New Jersey executive over Champ Clark, Governor Marshall of Indiana and others he has endorsed. He merely expresses the belief that Governor Wilson has the best chance for the nomination, and that he will win at the polls by a heavy majority.

Washington, Jan. 12. The vacancy left by the resignation of Woodrow Wilson from the presidency of Princeton University, has at last been filled. Professor John Grier Hibben of the department of philosophy and the chair of logic of Princeton has been appointed.

The Democrats of the Seventh Kansas Congressional district have held their convention and elected a delegate to the national democratic convention. They have instructed their delegate to vote for Speaker Clark as the nominee of the party for president. Detective William J. Burns has been acquitted of the charge of kidnapping brought against him in Indiana as the outgrowth of his arrest and transfer from the State of Indiana of the McNamara brothers, accused and since confessed perpetrators of the "Los Angeles Times" outrage.

Ambassador Robert Bacon, United States representative in Paris, has resigned his position. Ambassador Bacon gives as his reason for quitting his post his purpose to accept a fellowship in Harvard University.

Washington, January 13. Andrew Carnegie, the philanthropist, multi-millionaire Scotch-American and ex-steel magnate, has given out a statement in which he endorses Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's plan for controlling the trusts and treating big business and opposes the policy of President Taft. Mr. Carnegie says that what the country wants is the control of big business rather than its destruction. Roosevelt's policy of regulation, he declares, will conserve the vested interests and permit business to go on along legitimate lines and within the law where as President Taft's policy means the demoralization of business, the disturbing of vested rights and the destruction of established industries.

Major General William H. Carter, who commanded the mobilization brigade on the Mexican border, and was department commander of Luzon in the Philippine Islands has expressed his opinion in his report made public in this city today that the United

States must greatly increase its military establishment in order to safeguard the insular possessions of the nation. General Carter outlines the changes which he believes are necessary for the United States to make in the strength of its army properly to garrison all military posts and safeguard the interests of the insular possessions. He declares that the enlargement of the military establishment should be authorized by Congress or all unprotected possessions should be abandoned.

PRINCESS'S PERIL.

Interesting Story of the Delhi Wreck.

Mr. G. R. Halkett, the well-known art critic and cartoonist, who was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer Delhi, cables to the "Pall Mall Gazette" from Tangier an interesting account of the adventures of the Princess Royal and her family after the vessel was wrecked.

"During the long hours till daybreak the Royal party sat in the saloon and showed no sign of fear (he says). Her Royal Highness was good enough to give me a cigarette and allow me to smoke. When the long boat from H. M. S. London arrived the party which got aboard consisted of seven in all—the Duke and Duchess, the Princess Alexandra and Maud, Dr. Essery, the family physician, a young Glasgow civil engineer, Mr. Gilbert McCaul Bell, and Mr. Halkett. The Royal ladies showed great courage.

"Wave after wave fell with terrific violence, and the boat began to ship so much water that Admiral Frankland had commanded the bluejackets to leap overboard as soon as the boat grounded. The boat touched the sand, the sailors prepared to jump, and then the boat shipped another sea which rolled her to the gunwale. Admiral Frankland stripped off his coat and took an oar himself. But the seas were too many for the boat, and wave after wave thundered into her. She swamped at last, and all the party were washed out of her.

"I was sitting in the stern beside the Princess, who had been urging on the crew with splendid coolness, and I was swept out by a wave that carried me into deep water far to the leeward. The last I saw of the Princess Royal was that she was borne forwards and sideways, that she had grasped the hand of her youngest daughter (Princess Maud), determined to save her, and that the Duke and the Admiral both assisted her in the water. We were all luckily provided with most efficient lifebelts. Mr. Bell alone was without one, but a moment before the final catastrophe Princess Alexandra handed a lifebelt to him.

"She was grasped by Mr. Bell as the boat swamped, but they also drifted to leeward. Mr. Bell bore her up, and bluejackets and sailors from the Delhi rushed into the breakers at great risk and assisted each member of the party ashore.

"Cape Spartel was about three and a half miles away over rocks and sand, and none of the party was in a condition to make the journey. Princess Alexandra lost consciousness for the time, but when she recovered a start was made.

"Princess Maud had lost a shoe, but one of the party lent his, and all three ladies were greatly hampered by the weight of the sea-water in their dresses and cloaks. Four bluejackets accompanied us, and a score of Moors who had gathered on the shore came to guide us. Rain poured almost without ceasing. We met a German resident in Tangier, who stole his horse for the use of the Princesses.

"This story is so alternately, and at about half-past two, very footsore, weary, and wet, we reached the lighthouse at Cape Spartel.

"Seven pounds is the weight of the ordinary brick, and a load consists of 500 bricks.

"As many as 200,000 herrings have been brought into Yarmouth by a single fishing boat.

"Of thirty-one ocean-going steamers with a speed of twenty knots and over, Great Britain owns fourteen.

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The Parcel Post system, to the following places in China is for the present suspended—Hankow, Suifu, Hsien, Kueichow and Tientsin.

MAILS DUE.

American, Delat, 10th inst.
American, Siber, 19th inst.
Austrian, China, 23rd inst.
German, Dorringer, 26th inst.
American, Manchuria, 3rd prox.

MAILS CLOSE.

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per Nippon, 19th Jan., 10 a.m.
Manila, Cebu, Hilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Kaimosi Maru, 19th Jan., 10 a.m.

American—Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Hongkong, San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Shingonmaru, 19th Jan., 11 a.m.
Hilo—Per Carl Dietrichsen, 19th Jan., noon.
Manila—Per Sui Tai, 19th Jan., 1.15 p.m.
Swatow and Shanghai—Per Shantung, 19th Jan., 3 p.m.
Amoy and Shanghai—Per Kalgan, 24th Jan., 3 p.m.
Jeselson, Kuddat and Sandakan—Per Bornu, 20th Jan., 9 a.m.
Hainan—Per Hainan, 20th Jan., 9 a.m.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUNICORIN. (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The "Parcel Mail" will be closed on Friday, 19th Jan., at 5 p.m.—Per Delat, 24th Jan., 11 a.m.

Manila (taking Mail for Cebu and Hilo)—Per Loong Sang, 20th Jan., 1 a.m.
Manila—Per Sui Tai, 20th Jan., 1.15 p.m.
Manila, Mangrove, Hilo, and Cebu—Per Hainan, 20th Jan., 3 p.m.
Swatow and Shanghai—Per Choyang, 20th Jan., 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI, Siberian Mail to Europe—Per Angkor, 20th Jan., 6 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 21st Jan., 9 a.m.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per Nippon, 21st Jan., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Hainan, 21st Jan., 9 a.m.
Swatow—Per Hainan, 21st Jan., 10 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Rongkang, 23rd Jan., 11 a.m.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay—Per Persia, 23rd Jan., 2 p.m.
Manila, Cebu and Hilo—Per Tan, 23rd Jan., 3 p.m.
Hainan and Hainan—Per Singkang, 24th Jan., 9 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Nore, 24th Jan., 9 a.m.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUNICORIN. (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) Per Balow, 24th Jan., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 25th Jan., 10 a.m.
Shanghai—Per Chensu, 25th Jan., 8 p.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.O.) Siberian Mail to Europe—Per Empress of India, 26th Jan., 5 p.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Hainan, and San Francisco—Per Siberia, 27th Jan., noon.

Manila, Cebu and Hilo—Per Yung, 27th Jan., 1 p.m.

SHANGHAI, Siberian Mail to Europe—Per Hainan, 27th Jan., 6 p.m.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUNICORIN.

(Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) Per Tonkin, 30th Jan., 11 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Hilo—Per Kaitong, 30th Jan., 3 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Hainanmaru, 30th Jan., 5 p.m.
Sandakan—Per Mairang, 31st Jan., 11 a.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, Hongkong, San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per China, 2nd Feb., noon.

Manila, Cebu, Hilo, Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per St. Albans, 3rd Feb., 9 a.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Angkor, Ger. s.s., 1,001, Chr. Kump, 15th Jan.—Singapore and Hainan 6th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,342, F. Sembill, 14th Jan.—Sandakan 8th Jan., Timber—M. & Co.

Carl Dietrichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, Ch. J. Jensen, 16th Jan.—Hainan 15th Jan., Gen.—J. & O.

Cheongching, Br. s.s., 1,265, Liddell, 17th Jan.—Swatow 16th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 5,910, E. Brotham, 6th Jan.—Yamconver 14th Dec., and Shanghai 2nd Jan., Mails and Gen.—O. P. & Co.

Feng sin, Br. s.s., 1,073, A. Hart, 15th Jan.—Swatow 14th Jan., Ballast—B. & S.

Ludson Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,782, Morioka, 16th Jan.—Shanghai 13th Jan., Ballast—A. & Co.

Kuan Chow, Br. s.s., 1,500, Martin, 10th Jan.—Pul. Lint 23rd Dec., Co. L.—Man Fat.

Kuonno Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,147, M. Winckler, 16th Jan.—Japan 9th Jan., Patatoe, etc.—N. Y. K.

Loong Sang, Br. s.s., 1,092, Leach, 9th Jan.—Manila 6th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loyal, Br. s.s., 3,370, B. Oleg, 29th Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 23rd Dec., Gen.—D. & Co.

Lyonsen, Ger. s.s., 1,246, V. Vikrim, 11th Jan.—Saigon 7th Jan., Gen.—Obelisco.

Maebow, Ger. s.s., 996, R. G. Zollner, 16th Jan.—Bangkok, Rangoon—B. & S.

Narung, Br. s.s., 2,591, P. M. B. Lake, 16th Jan.—Colombo and S. R. 6th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Rajaberi, Br. s.s., 1,104, C. Wolf, 14th Jan.—Singapore 24th and Hainan 31st Dec., R. & S.

Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1,275, A. Roscher, 9th Jan.—Pongah (Gr. Nantun) 1st Jan., Timber—B. & S.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 2,797, S. A. Corby, 17th Jan.—Manila 14th Jan., Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Sexta, Ger. s.s., 992, Jensen, 11th Jan.—Singapore 31st Dec., Gen.—Kia Tye Lung.

Shingon Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,228, N. S. Smith, 16th Jan.—San Francisco 13th Dec., Flour, provisions and Gen.—T. K. R.

Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,830, Yamamoto, 15th Jan.—Manila, P.I. 14th Jan., Flour and Merchandise—O. S. K.

Ten, Br. s.s., 1,346, A. W. Ostridge, 5th Jan.—Manila 2nd Jan., Coal—M. P. K.

Tor Sui, Ch. s.s., 931, R. S. Hurd, 16th Jan.—Wakamatsu 10th Jan., Coal—M. P. K.

Triumph, Ger. s.s., 769, W. Langeweg, 30th Jan.—Hainan and Hainan 6th Jan., R. & S.

Wing San, Br. s.s., 1,517, T. H. Mackinnon, 17th Jan.—Manila 14th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Nile is expected to leave Singapore on the 22nd inst., a.m.

The O. & A. s.s. Eastern left Sydney on the 17th inst., for Hongkong via Queensland ports, Port Darwin and Manila.

ARRIVALS.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 748, G. Bonhier, 17th Jan.—Haiphong via Pakhoi 16th Jan., Gen.—A. R. Marly.

Dajin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, J. Yamaguchi, 13th Jan.—Swatow 17th Jan., Gen.—O. S. K.

Fooking, Br. s.s., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 18th Jan.—Kobe and Moji 18th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Klong Sing, Br. s.s., 1,228, H. G. N. Walker, 18th Jan.—Swatow 17th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Heizung, Br. s.s., 641, A. H. Stewart, 18th Jan.—Swatow 17th Jan., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Dagny, Nor. s.s., 888, P. Solvosen, 18th Jan.—Canton 17th Jan., Ballast—A. T. & Co.

Jusan Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,346, M. Medalla, 18th Jan.—Singapore 11th Jan., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,511, E. Forsyth, 18th Jan.—Manila 15th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Shanghai, Br. s.s., 1,307, W. B. Ower, 18th Jan.—Wakamatsu 12th Jan., Coal—D. & S.

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Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

STAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

SHANGHAI (ARCADE) (Capt. S. Darnham) 10 AM. Freight and Passage.

LONDON, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL (Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.) 20th Jan. See Special Advertisement.

LONDON & ANTWERP (WERF V. S. FORM, P. & O. S. N. Co.) 24th Jan. Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 18th January, 1912.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMER.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For STAMERS TO SAIL ON

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN (Boslow) 18,000 Capt. H. Fom s. 24th January, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA (DREFFINGER) 17,000 Capt. F. Froh 25th January, at Noon.

MANILA, YAP, MARON, SAMARAI, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE (THINE WALDMAN) 6,100 Capt. H. B. emer 24th January, at 10 a.m.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA (COBLESS) 6,750 Capt. L. R. Rhigist 6th February, at Noon.

JESSELTON, RUDAT & SANDAKAN (Boslow) 5,050 (SATURDAY, 26th Jan., at 10 a.m.)

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy, New System of Teletyping.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD MELCHERS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA. Hongkong, 18th January, 1912.

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD. Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days)

FRAMSHIPS. CAPTAIN LEAVING.

Halting... W. O. Parsons... SUNDAY, 21st Jan., at 10 a.m.

Halting... J. S. Roach... THURSDAY, 25th Jan., at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days)

Halting... A. H. Stewart... TUESDAY, 26th Jan., at 11 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from, the Co's Wharf at Black Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to Douglas, Laprak & Co., General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers Arrive Hongkong from Australia Leave Hongkong for Australia

ST. ALBANS... 9th Feb. Saturday, Feb. 3.

EASTERN... 25th Mar. Mar. 8.

ACDENHAM... 25th Mar. Mar. 8.